

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
10 March 2009

Original: English

Letter dated 10 March 2009 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have decided to send a mission to Haiti from 11 to 14 March 2009. The mission will be led by Jorge Urbina of Costa Rica. The members of the Council have agreed on the terms of reference of the mission, which are annexed hereto (see annex).

Following consultations with the members, it has been agreed that the composition of the mission will be as follows:

Jorge Urbina (Costa Rica), Head of Mission
Thomas Mayr-Harting (Austria)
Bonaventure Koudougou (Burkina Faso)
Zhang Yesui (China)
Vice Skračić (Croatia)
Jean-Pierre Lacroix (France)
Yukio Takasu (Japan)
Esam Ganbour (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Claude Heller (Mexico)
Konstantin Dolgov (Russian Federation)
Fazli Corman (Turkey)
Ruhakana Rugunda (Uganda)
Nicholas Williams (United Kingdom)
Susan Rice (United States)
Le Luong Minh (Viet Nam)

I should be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ibrahim Dabbashi
President of the Security Council



Annex

**Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to Haiti,
from 11 to 14 March 2009**

The terms of reference of the mission, led by Jorge Urbina (Costa Rica), are as follows:

(a) To reaffirm the Security Council's continued support for the Government and people of Haiti to rebuild their country, consolidate peace and stability and promote recovery and sustainable development, bearing in mind the significant setbacks which occurred in 2008;

(b) To express strong support for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and their efforts to improve stability and governance in Haiti;

(c) To reiterate the importance of immediate, medium- and long-term sustained efforts and appropriate international and regional support to consolidate peace, stability and development in Haiti, while bearing in mind the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and people of Haiti;

(d) To assess the status of implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1840 (2008), and to review the progress made by the Government of Haiti, with the assistance of the international community, in particular the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, in addressing the interconnected challenges they face in the areas of security, including security sector reform; border management; institutional support and governance, including elections and reform processes; rule of law; human rights; and economic and social development;

(e) To urge the Government of Haiti to intensify its efforts to promote an effective and all-inclusive political dialogue aimed at national reconciliation, good governance and sustainable development;

(f) To review and assess the engagement of the Government of Haiti and the cooperation of Member States, including neighbouring and regional States, in coordination with MINUSTAH, to address cross-border illicit trafficking of persons, drugs, arms and other illegal activities;

(g) To review the progress achieved so far and to assess the state of planning and implementation, of the upcoming electoral processes;

(h) To underline the importance of mutual commitments made by the international community and Haiti and to convey the importance of the upcoming donor conference to be held in April 2009, as well as the need to see all pledges made promptly disbursed;

(i) To evaluate and discuss with the Government of Haiti the situation and progress in addressing the overall humanitarian situation in the country, including the food security situation, and its implications for security, socio-economic development and stability;

(j) To review the steps taken to establish a disaster and risk reduction strategy, taking into account the damage to the agricultural and infrastructure sectors

arising from the hurricanes and tropical storms that struck Haiti in 2008 and the findings of the post-disaster and needs assessment conducted in this regard;

(k) To review and assess the level of cooperation, coordination and mutual support between MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team and to consult the Government of Haiti and international partners in this regard, including in the area of socio-economic development and the implementation of the national strategy for growth and poverty reduction paper;

(l) To assess and continue to encourage the implementation of quick-impact projects to complement security and development operations undertaken by the Haitian authorities with the support of MINUSTAH and the country team;

(m) To underline the importance of the contribution of regional organizations and mechanisms in the ongoing process of stabilization, reconstruction and development of Haiti, in particular the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community, the Consultative Group 2x9 and the Working Group for the Latin American coordination and cooperation with the Haitian National Police;

(n) To reaffirm the crucial importance of advancing towards the consolidation of stability in Haiti, with particular emphasis in the consolidation plan of the Secretary-General as endorsed by the Security Council;

(o) To draw insights from lessons learned on MINUSTAH that can inform consideration by the Council members of broader systemic and peacekeeping issues in connection with the Council's ongoing review of peacekeeping operations.



Security Council

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12 March 2009

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Letter dated 11 March 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the communiqué of the first session of the International Contact Group on Guinea, held on 16 and 17 February 2009 in Conakry (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Michel **Kafando**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 11 March 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

First session of the International Contact Group on Guinea (ICG-G)

Conakry, 17 February 2009

Final communiqué

1. The International Contact Group on Guinea (ICG-G), established at the consultative meeting on the situation in Guinea held in Addis Ababa on 30 January 2009, held its first session in Conakry on 16 and 17 February 2009. In addition to the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the following organizations attended the meeting: the United Nations, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the European Union, the Mano River Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Community of Sahelo-Saharan States (CEN-SAD) and the World Bank. Other participants included Angola, as President of the African Union Peace and Security Council and Nigeria, as Chairman of ECOWAS; African members (Burkina Faso and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (the United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation, and the United States of America); and Spain. The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Ibrahima Fall, Special Envoy of the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union and Dr. Mohammed Ibn Chambas, President of the ECOWAS Commission. The meeting adopted its agenda.
2. The Group expressed its gratitude to the authorities and people of Guinea for their hospitality and assistance.
3. The opening ceremony was presided over by the Prime Minister and Head of Government of Guinea, Mr. Kabine Komara. He highlighted the progress made by the Government and expressed the hope that the meeting would allow the Group to assess the situation in Guinea and to make the appropriate recommendations for the successful conduct of the transition.
4. Dr. Chambas, Mr. Fall, Ambassador Harro Adt, Special Representative of the European Union Presidency and Mr. Said Djinnit, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for West Africa, informed the Group of the situation in Guinea. Following an exchange of views on the recent political developments there, the Group emphasized the importance of rapidly establishing a detailed road map for a return to democracy and constitutional order in Guinea.
5. The Group was invited to attend a meeting chaired by the President of the Conseil national pour la démocratie et le développement (CNDD) that brought together all stakeholders: CNDD, the Government, political parties, civil society, unions, religious leaders and youth and women's associations.

6. The Group took note of the announcement made by the Head of State and the Chairman of CNDD regarding the establishment of a transition period comprised of the following stages:

Provisional timetable for a return to constitutional order:

Stage 1: Establishment of a transition framework and institutions

- Resumption of voter registration;
- Establishment of a National Transition Council (CNT);
- Launching of national dialogue days;
- Lifting of the suspension of political party and union activity;
- Reduction in roadblocks;
- Establishment of a national body to ensure implementation of the road map in coordination with ICG-G.

Stage 2: Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission

- Continued investigation of the events of 2006 and 2007.

Stage 3: Constitutional reforms

- Adoption of the constitution and framework laws.

Stage 4: Publication of the laws on the electoral process

- Publication of the electoral roll;
- Organization of elections.

7. In addition, the President of CNDD reiterated his undertaking that the Prime Minister, members of CNDD and the Government would not run in the next elections.

8. The Group took note of the announcement made by the Chairman of CNDD concerning his group's commitments and the restoration of the rights and freedoms of unions and political parties.

9. The Group expressed the hope that the dialogue between CNDD and stakeholders would rapidly yield results, so that the commitments of the Chairman of CNDD might be formalized and so that a clear timetable might be established with a view to holding elections by the end of 2009.

10. The Group initiated bilateral consultations with the country's active civil population and took note of the improved security situation. After noting the improved security situation, the Group expressed concern about the arbitrary arrests and extrajudicial detentions, as well as the increasingly high number of roadblocks, which hindered the free movement of persons and goods.

11. The Group expressed its firm conviction that completion of the transition through the holding of inclusive, free, fair and transparent and credible elections in 2009, as called for by the stakeholders and supported by the international community, would bolster political stability and consolidate democracy, which was

a decisive factor in economic and social development. Against that background, the Group once again stressed the importance of conducting joint assessment missions in Guinea to evaluate and gather information on the overall development of the situation, the progress achieved towards a return to constitutional order, and the resolution of any problems encountered.

12. The Group noted with satisfaction the beginning of a comprehensive political dialogue involving all stakeholders and CNDD, and urged CNDD and the Government to contribute to the establishment of the rule of law and respect for human rights, in a spirit of neutrality.

13. Regarding the role of the Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante (CENI) and of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Political Affairs (MATAP) in the organization of elections in 2009, the Group called for a clear and detailed funding request to be made in a timely manner. It also called on the international community to provide the financial and material resources necessary to hold credible and transparent legislative and presidential elections. In that connection, the Group once again underlined the importance of establishing a consultative mechanism on support to the electoral process and the contribution of human, technical and financial resources by multilateral and bilateral partners.

14. The Group stressed the importance of establishing an appropriate legal framework for the electoral process.

15. The Group insisted that CNDD must focus primarily on the transition process, while keeping the country on the path of economic, financial and democratic governance reforms necessary to achieve stability.

16. The Group shared the concerns of CNDD and urged the Guinean authorities to work closely with ECOWAS, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) regional office and other partners in their continuing efforts to combat drug and human trafficking and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons.

17. In addition, the Group decided to meet again in Conakry before the end of March 2009 to assess the situation and coordinate their efforts, and to establish a local contact group comprising the members of ICG-G with a view to closely monitoring the evolution of the situation in the country.